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Fee, *less*, of *Advertiser*, make a square.

ADVERTISING, *50c* per line, *1 month*, *50c*.

3 days, *100c* *1 month*, *50c*, *60c*.

4 days, *150c* *1 month*, *60c*, *70c*.

5 days, *175c* *1 month*, *70c*, *80c*.

6 days, *200c* *1 month*, *80c*, *90c*.

1 week, *250c* *1 month*, *120c*, *130c*.

2 weeks, *300c* *1 month*, *150c*, *160c*.

3 weeks, *400c* *1 month*, *180c*, *190c*.

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Two squares, *20c*, *21c*, *22c*, *23c*, *24c*.

Three squares, *30c*, *31c*, *32c*, *33c*.

Four squares, *40c*, *41c*, *42c*, *43c*.

Five squares, *50c*, *51c*, *52c*, *53c*.

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Nine squares, *90c*, *91c*, *92c*, *93c*.

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Eleven squares, *110c*, *111c*, *112c*, *113c*.

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Daily Free Democrat.

N. H. BOOTH, Editor.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

Speech of Harlow S. Orton.

In common with a large number of Republicans, we attended the Buchanan meeting at Market Hall, last evening, to hear Harlow S. Orton—a Free Soiler in 1842-50, and a Scott Whig in 1852—set out his reasons for abandoning his old faith and associations, and joining the pro-slavery Buchanan party. We expect Mr. Orton would find the new road to Jordan hard to travel, and we were not disappointed. Mr. Orton deeply felt the awkwardness of his position, and the necessity of a labored apology and defense for his support of Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform. He undertook to give an exposition of the Cincinnati Platform, but proceeded no further than to say that it did not deny the right, but only denied the *propriety expediency and safety* of Congressional legislation against slavery in the territories, and after saying that he did not believe in the Fugitive Slave Act; that that was a matter of private opinion, any and of no consequence one way or the other he branched off into Kansas, and reaffirmed the current falsehood of the Hunker press, such as that the whole Kansas enterprise was a humbug, that Free State men and Slave State men went there first to settle the Slavery Question by vote, and that the arming of the Free State men to fight had led to the arming of the Border Ruffians, falsifying the fact established by the Investigating Committee, that the Free State men did not arm themselves, nor think of armed resistance till every poll, but one in the Territory was invaded and controlled by Border Ruffians from Missouri, who came into the territory to vote, and returned as soon as they had accomplished their nefarious work. He asked, tauntingly, why the Free State men did not go to Kansas, when he knew that armed Ruffians, by the countenance of the U. S. Government, lined the borders and block up the thoroughfares ready to shoot down every Free State emigrant who attempted to enter Kansas. "Why don't they go to Texas and settle, and vote to make Free States there, and let Kansas go," said Mr. O., evidently anxious to divert attention from the Democracy, who were astounded at the speech, which fell like a wet blanket on the meeting.

Mr. Orton claimed to have always been a Whig, and to have always supported Whig candidates when any were in the field. He said he supported the Buffalo Platform of 1842 because he believed it to be *true*, though he supported the candidates—Van Buren and Adams—with some reluctance. He asserted that the present Republican Platform was gleaned from the Buffalo Platform, and then pitched into said Platform with the vehemence of a fresh opponent, and concluded by asking with charming simplicity, if he was inconsistent—in supporting the Platform in 1842-50, and opposing it in 1856. "We think he would have done better had he stuck to the one reason—his right to do just as he pleased, and let his consistency lie quietly in the grave with his Free Soil principles."

We give Mr. Orton credit for one thing—While making a thoroughly pro-slavery speech and condemning the Republican party for its opposition to the extension of slavery and the increase of Slave States, and depreciating Col. Fremont's abilities and qualifications, he had not the hardihood to accuse Fremont of being pro-slavery, or the Hunker pressers generally have done. On the contrary, he assumed that he was *anti-slavery*, and if elected, would carry out the Republican Platform, and that there was a startling danger of disunion if Col. Fremont was elected, because it his policy prevailed, there could be no more Slave States, and Slavery would be excluded from all the Territories. His argument was that the South and the Democracy would split the Union unless they could extend slavery.

Mr. Orton first undertook to show, as a matter of history, that it was the policy of the early fathers—of Washington, Jefferson, and their contemporaries—to extend Slavery into the territories and to establish it there by Congressional legislation. And he denied, with great assurance, that the fathers of the Republic, by the Ordinance of 1787, had excluded Slavery from all the Territories of the United States.

How could he prove this point? By asserting that Kentucky, a Slave Territory, was ceded by Virginia in 1785; Tennessee do. by North Carolina in 1790, and that both these and Louisiana were admitted as Slave States. He asserted that Congress established slavery in Louisiana by law, prohibiting the importation of slaves into it, except by actual settlers. So, if Congress were to enact that no slaves were to be taken into Missouri by any but actual settlers and were thus to abolish the internal slave trade between Missouri and the surrounding States, that according to Mr. Orton's logic, would be establishing slavery in Missouri.

We have not had time to examine the law to which Mr. Orton refers, but we believe it to be the one passed on Louisiana's becoming a territory of the United States, by purchase from France. Congress was prohibited by the Constitution, from abolishing the Slave Trade till 1808. But it was held that this prohibition did not apply to new territory acquired by purchase, and so Congress, to mark its disapprobation of slavery, prohibited the Slave Trade, or the exportation of slaves into Louisiana for sale, in organizing it as a territory. As it was already a Slave territory when purchased, and bordered by Slave States, it was not thought proper to prevent planters, going there to settle, from taking their slaves with them. To call such legislation extending Slavery into the territories, and establishing it there, as Mr. Orton did, was to deny the facts of history and insult the intelligence and good sense of his hearers. So in Texas, Texas was already a Slave Republic. Annexing Texas and admitting it into the Union with the proviso that four new States might be made of it—two Free and two Slave, if the people so chose—was not an extension or an establishment of Slavery. Nor was this Texas annexation any part of the early policy of the country. It was the act of the Slave Democracy, under the reigns of Tyler and Polk, since it became the handmaid of Slavery and the servant of the Slave Power, and by no one has been more vehemently denounced as an outrage upon Liberty and the rights of the laboring men of the Free North, than by Mr. Orton himself, as many who have heard him in this city can testify. The very party which has done this is the party now trying to spread Slavery over all our territories, and Mr. Orton has joined them in their unholy crusade.

The Ordinance of 1787, proposed first by Jefferson, in 1774, covered all the territory then belonging to the United States, and prohibited

slavery forever there. Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, belonging to Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia—just as Maine belonged to Massachusetts—at the time of the adoption of the ordinance, were Slave territory, before their cession to the United States, and the statement of Mr. Orton—that the ordinance of 1787 did not prohibit slavery in all the United States Territory—was not only false, but unworthy of a man making the pretensions he does to a knowledge of American history.

Mr. Orton then went on to assert that it had been the general policy of the Government to extend and establish slavery, and that "slavery had been extended by the operation of the U. S. Constitution, and the joining together of *E Pluribus Unum* adding State after State." The Southern doctrine, that the Constitution carries slavery with it wherever it goes, finds a worthy advocate in this new Whig convert to Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform. He undertook to give an exposition of the Cincinnati Platform, but proceeded no further than to say that it did not deny the right, but only denied the *propriety expediency and safety* of Congressional legislation against slavery in the territories, and after saying that he did not believe in the Fugitive Slave Act; that that was a matter of private opinion, any and of no consequence one way or the other he branched off into Kansas, and reaffirmed the current falsehood of the Hunker press, such as that the whole Kansas enterprise was a humbug, that Free State men and Slave State men went there first to settle the Slavery Question by vote, and that the arming of the Free State men to fight had led to the arming of the Border Ruffians, falsifying the fact established by the Investigating Committee, that the Free State men did not arm themselves, nor think of armed resistance till every poll, but one in the Territory was invaded and controlled by Border Ruffians from Missouri, who came into the territory to vote, and returned as soon as they had accomplished their nefarious work. He asked, tauntingly, why the Free State men did not go to Kansas, when he knew that armed Ruffians, by the countenance of the U. S. Government, lined the borders and block up the thoroughfares ready to shoot down every Free State emigrant who attempted to enter Kansas. "Why don't they go to Texas and settle, and vote to make Free States there, and let Kansas go," said Mr. O., evidently anxious to divert attention from the Democracy, who were astounded at the speech, which fell like a wet blanket on the meeting.

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Congressional.

The Slave power of this district have issued a call for a convention to be held at Racine on the 1st of September to nominate a candidate for Congress. The candidates for the nomination are numerous; and the following are the most prominent of them: Jackson, Hedley, Daniel Wells, Jr., of Milwaukee, H. T. Sanders of Racine, Judge Hale of Kenosha and Judge Allen of Walworth.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R.—The Watertown *Chronicle* says, the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad is progressing finely, two piles drivers are now kept steadily in motion and will soon meet in the centre of the Mud Lake. The track is nearly all prepared and large quantities of ties and rails are on hand and daily arriving. Between three and four hundred men are strung along the line between this city and Columbus. We have the promise from the energetic contractors, Messrs. Graham & Scott, of a "Ride on the Rail to Columbus, about the time the returns are received of Fremont's election, which may be set down as a *fixed fact*, by the 10th of November next. The work on the Watertown and Madison R. R. is also progressing rapidly, a large increase of hands and teams has been put on the work within the last two weeks. The beautiful Emily village of Hanceville, will be connected with our City by iron hand long before "Jack Frost" interposes his freezing barrier.

THE Waukesha Democrat ought to know that no one holds the Democratic party responsible for the murder of Keating merely because Herbert, the murderer is a Democrat but because the democracy, with a single exception, voted against the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter—thus demonstrating that they considered the murder of an Irishman, by a Democratic member of the House, a matter of trivial importance—And the Democratic press of the country, have almost unanimously endorsed the action of the Democracy, who were astounded at the speech, which fell like a wet blanket on the meeting.

A Southern correspondent of the Boston *Telegraph* says that a Fremont Electoral ticket will soon be nominated in Virginia, and that this demonstration is owing very much to the late blow struck by the slaveholders at the people's rights in the expulsion of Mr. Underwood from the Old Dominion for participating in the recent Philadelphia Convention.

NEW YORK DAY BOOK.—The following fresh paragraph is from the N. Y. *Day Book*, a rabid Buchanan paper, which has been specially recommended, to the *faithful*, by the *Advertiser* and other Border Ruffian Sheets, as a democratic Journal of the "first water"; and almost every democratic sheet in the west, is promptly retailing the political articles of this same infamous, proslavery concern:

MESSES BROOKS AND KEITZ.—These gentlemen have been returned unanimously by their constituents to Congress. After the just and high-handed outrage perpetrated upon them by the Black Republicans in the House, the result will be gratifying to every democrat.

CROPS IN MINNESOTA.—The harvest in Minnesota Territory is going on with energy. The crops of oats and wheat are lighter than were expected, but of good quality. We learn from the St. Albion *Express* that John H. Stevens, of Minneapolis, is gathering different species of winter wheat of Minnesota production for the Patent office at Washington, and which are expected to equal any grown in the United States. The corn crop is heavy—and so are the potatoes.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The Watertown *Chronicle* of the 13th inst says, we learn that on Monday afternoon, during the rain, two Germans were struck by lightning on the Railroad, in the town of Shields, Dodge Co., one of whom was instantly killed, and the other rendered insensible, though not dead. One had been in a street fight, for which the party had no responsibility, just as he said the party had no responsibility for the acts of Pierce or his officials in Kansas, ignoring the fact, that the Democratic party, in Convention assembled at Cincinnati, unanimously opposed the admiss. of Missouri, making the Democracy directly responsible for his acts.

But Mr. Orton was not content with repudiating his own principles and those of the Republicans, but he stigmatized the leading Republicans as "fanatics in politics and fanatics in religion, and base in morals," and concluded by playing the ridiculous farce of exhorting his hearers to vote for Buchanan as the only way to save the Union.

Mr. Orton's speech was more coldly received than that of any speech we have heard made before the Buchanians in this city. How could the Democrats cheer a man claiming to be still a Whig, and supporting Buchanan without any and at the same time championing the cause of slavery?

How could the adopted citizens cheer a slave of slavery extension, who is declared by those who have belonged to the Order, and therefore have the means of knowing, to have been the predecessor of John Lockwood as Grand Sachem and President of the Know Nothing Order in this State?

We have devoted more space to this speech than its intrinsic merits deserve. But when a man, who has been a rampant anti-Slavery man, suddenly changes his principles and gives the lie to all his past life, and offers himself up as a public sacrifice on the altar of Slavery, it is proper to look at the strange spectacle, and to draw such instruction from it as we can.

FREMONTISM.—The American *Celt* (Irish Catholic) opposes the Democratic candidates, and leans towards Fremont. It advises Irishmen not to vote or take part in the election, on account of the Herbert affair.

SEVERE STORM.—On Thursday of week before last a terrible storm visited Sparta, Monroe County, blowing down an unfinished building belonging to John C. Leigh, androeing a new barn owned by J. D. Dunnington.

QUOTE LIKELY.—J. L. Armstrong, Sons, editor of the *Janesville Standard*, has just been presented with a silver headed cane by the hands in his office, whom he says he considers—from the Jailer, down to the devilish pro-slavery, his friends, and excited the admiration of his bitter enemies.

We very naturally exaggerate the importance to be attached to Mr. Blair's election to the Senate, at least, it has a *very deep significance*, as an expression of a determination on the part of the people of St. Louis not to be dominated over and dictated to by those who insolently take upon themselves to represent the *only interest* that is thought worthy of protection in the South—niggers, niggers, niggers. What makes this victory more worthy of notice is the fact that while the position of Mr. Blair has been well defined and understood, that of Mr. Conner, his chief opponent, has been involved in doubt. Though in fact a very competent instrument in the hands of the Slave Propagandists, his friends have been able to place him in a wide range of positions, from the strongest Pro-Slaveryism to the mildest and most reluctant acquiescence in the Kansas-Nebraska act. He has never met the issues presented by the openly expressed opinions and purp. of Mr. Blair.

What will be the nervous old-line Whig party of the Free State, represented by such men as Washington, Hunt, R. G. Winthrop and Edward Everett, think of this great victory of the one who, instead of giving way to an unmil. and old-womanish dread of the dissolution of the Union—instead of having nothing to do, but some unmeaning platitudes about the importance of its preservation—has entered in a bold and earnest contest, with the Slave Oligarchy, and has conquered upon the very soil of Slavery?

Shame upon the men who, born upon the soil of Freedom, shrink from resenting the recklessness of that oligarchy that now rules the South and the Union.

Please alay the fears and nervous apprehensions of Meads, Hunt, Winthrop, Everett, *et al.* by informing them that here in Missouri there is no *pro-S* intent of seceding in the case of the election of Fremont.

The impossibility of crushing out "Black Republicanism" is becoming daily more and more apparent. It is, in case of the election of Fremont, there should be any difficulty in finding 200 in this State in the gift of the General Government with Missouri, would not be well for President Fremont to send here some of the nervous *literati* of the East, who, if they would not by their teaching improve our political ethics, would at least improve our literary culture?

